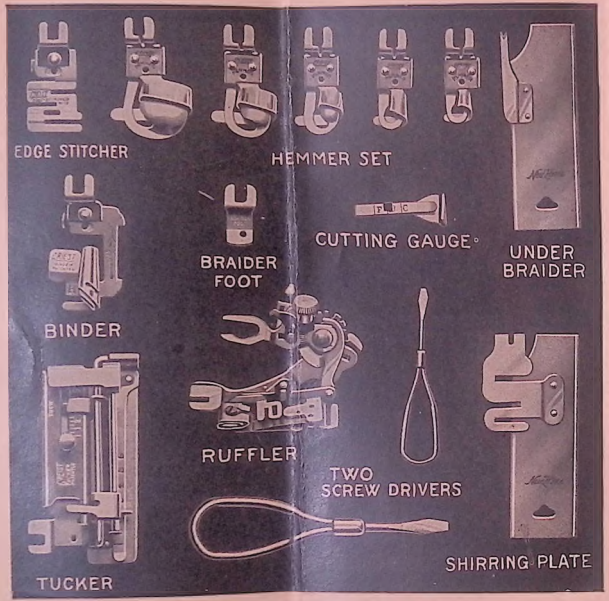
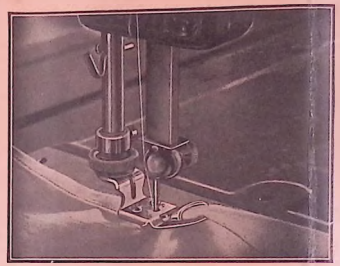




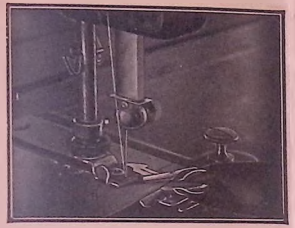
THE HEMMER SET

Consists of Five Hemmers of different widths. They are to be attached to the machine in place of the regular sewing foot.

HOW TO USE THE HEMMERS.

With each set of attachments is furnished FIVE Hemmers of different widths. Select the width of Hemmer that you desire to use, raise the presser-foot and attach the Hemmer to the machine in place of the regular presser-foot. Take the cloth in both hands, the right hand in front of the Hemmer, and the left, behind. Insert the edge of the goods in the scroll of the Hemmer and draw it back and forth a few times, while gradually feeding the cloth into the Hemmer, so as to fill the scroll completely. When you have the Hemmer full, draw the cloth back toward you to start the hem near the end. Let down the presser foot and start the machine, gently holding back on the work to keep it smooth and allowing the edge of the goods to pass between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand while it is being hemmed, keeping the goods rolled up on the edge as it passes into the Hemmer. The Hemmer should be kept just full. If too much cloth passes into the Hemmer it will make a rough and clumsy hem or the goods will be crowded out of the Hemmer. If too little passes into the Hemmer the raw edge will not be turned in.

In hemming a curve on flannel or very elastic goods, draw gently on the edge being hemmed, resisting the feed slightly, and guide the work carefully. The stitch may be made close to the edge, or away from it by loosening the screw at the back of the attachment holder and swinging the Hemmer slightly to the right or left.



THE ADJUSTABLE BINDER

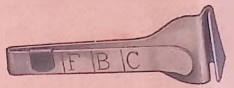
HOW TO USE THE BINDER.

The Foot-Binder resembles the Foot-Hemmer, except that it has a double scroll. Remove the presser-foot and attach the Binder in its place. If possible always use binding cut on the bias and seven-eighths of an inch wide; for straight binding it is not necessary to have the binding so cut, but it is nevertheless preferable. The binding should be inserted into the scrolls of the Binder until it has passed through, and the end comes under the needle, then the material to be bound placed between the folds of the scrolls and the Binder lowered by the presser-foot lifter; then start the machine, feed the binding into the scrolls with the right hand and guide the goods with the left hand. The only care required is to keep the goods well between the scrolls and to keep the binding from becoming twisted.

In binding scallops, it is necessary to hold the goods being bound a little more firmly than the binding itself. This will prevent the goods being drawn or puckered by binding, and after binding around the curve of one scallop stop the machine with the needle in the goods, then fold the elbow or angle of the following scallop, so as to form as nearly as possible a straight line with the one just bound, and then continue binding.

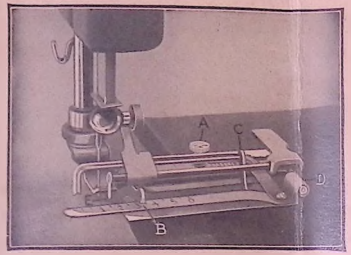
The Binder may be adjusted to bring the stitching close to the edge regardless of the kind of material used. To stitch closer to the edge move the lug (B) to the right; to stitch further away from the edge, to the left.

THE CUTTING GAUGE



B, is for Binding.
C, is for Cording.

The sliding spring should be adjusted for the desired width of band. Adjust the spring to the line marked B, and place the Cutting Gauge on the point of scissors and cut bands as shown, on the bias.



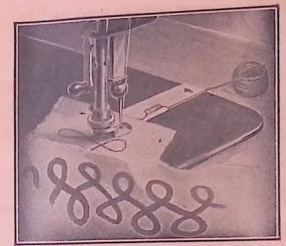
THE TUCKER

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE TUCKER.

Attach the Tucker to the bar in place of the presser-foot. To regulate the size of the tuck loosen the screw A, take the lever B, between fingers and adjust guide C until it is over the desired figure. To regulate the space between the tucks adjust blade D until the pointer E is over the desired figure. Tighten screw firmly after adjusting.

If the Tucker is set at one for tuck and one for space the result will be a one-eighth inch tuck with one-eighth inch space between. Each figure graduates the width of the tuck and space one-eighth of an inch. The Tucker set at six and six will make a tuck three-quarters of an inch wide, which is the widest tuck the Tucker will make.

After attaching the Tucker to the presser-bar and adjusting it so that the width of the tuck, as well as the distance between tucks, will be made the size desired, proceed to MAKE THE FIRST FOLD BY HAND AND CREASE IT CAREFULLY FOR ITS ENTIRE LENGTH. After creasing the first fold, insert it into the Tucker from the left, with the cloth to be tucked uppermost, as shown in above illustration. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew. When the tuck is finished, flatten it away from the crease so that it lies in the proper direction, and proceed in like manner for the next tuck, creasing it along the line made by the marker and catching the edge of the first tuck under the hook in front of the marker. This is done by merely moving the goods just a little to the right and back again without raising or lifting the material. Do not fail to oil the Tucker occasionally.

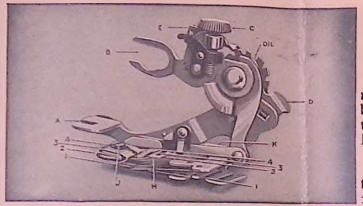


UNDERBRAIDER

HOW TO USE THE UNDERBRAIDER.

The Underbraider is attached to the machine, taking the place of the front side. The Underbraider foot must be used in place of the regular presser-foot.

The design to be braided must be stamped on the wrong side of the material and must be as nearly continuous as possible. Soutache braid of three widths, also pigtail braid such as is used for fancy work, may be used with the Underbraider. Slip the braid through the Braider tube until it comes through the end of the attachment. Pull it well through in under the needle before starting to sew. Follow the design with the needle. The braid will take care of itself in the Braider if it is allowed to pull freely from the roll. To turn a corner with the Braider, stop the machine with the needle in the braid, raise the presser-bar and turn the cloth in the proper direction and proceed to sew. To finish the braiding, punch a small hole in the material and carry the braid through to the wrong side of the material and fasten it with a hand sewing needle.



THE FIVE-STITCH RUFFLER

The Five-Stitch Ruffler will make ruffling, plaiting or shirring, by simple adjustments to the Attachment without removing the Ruffler from the machine.

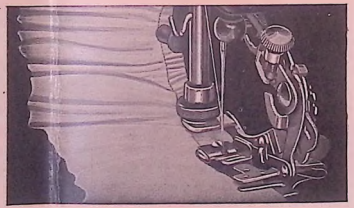
Remove the presser-foot from the bar and attach the Ruffler-foot (A) in its place, with the fork arm (B) astride the needle clamp screw. Tighten the holder screw firmly, turn the hand wheel slowly to see if the needle passes through the center of the needle hole in the foot of the Ruffler.

Place the goods to be gathered between the blue blades following line 1, push forward until under the needle hole, lower the presser bar and commence to sew.

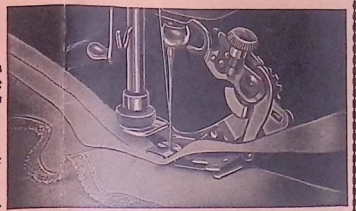
To make a scant ruffle, shorten the stitch and turn the adjusting screw (C) to the left one turn at a time until the fullness is satisfactory. To make a fuller ruffle turn the screw (C) to the right and shorten the stitch

By regulating the adjusting screw and the length of the stitch you can make all variations from the very scant to the very full ruffle.

If you use a loose upper tension the fullness may be drawn up to be made to fit a given space.



MAKING A RUFFLE AND SEWING IT TO A GARMENT



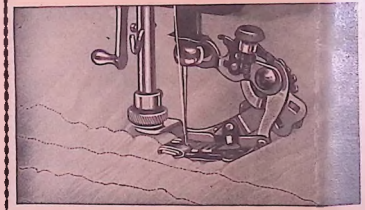
To make and sew a ruffle to a garment in one operation, place the material to be ruffled between the blue blades following line (1) place the garment under the Ruffler.

To add a facing at the same time place the facing on top of the blue blades following line (2)

To pipe a ruffle insert the material for piping in the slot, following line (3) and the band to which the ruffle is to be attached in the guide following line (4). To bring the stitching close to the edge of the band loosen the screw (J) and move the guide (H) to the left Guide (K) will keep the ruffle of uniform width when piping.

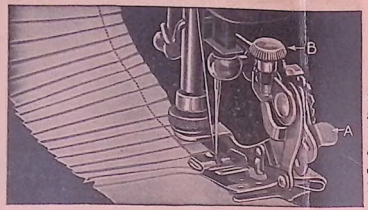
SHIRRING

For shirring in rows or for a heading more than one inch wide use the Shirring Plate with the Ruffler. This permits the material to feed in from either side of the attachment and should never be used with the separator or under blade.



Remove from the bed of the machine the plate that covers the shuttle raceway and substitute the Shirring Plate. Place the Ruffler on the presser-bar in the regular way. Loosen the small screw on the right hand side of the Ruffler and remove the under blue blade from the attachment.

Adjust the tensions, the stitch and the amount of fullness, insert the material in the guide as if for plain ruffling, and proceed to shirr.



MAKING PLAITING WITH THE FIVE-STITCH RUFFLER

The scope of the ordinary Ruffler is multiplied many times by a simple device that enables the Ruffler to make a gather or plait every fifth stitch instead of at every stitch as in the ordinary ruffling.

To make plaiting pull the lever (A) up as far as it will go and turn down the thumb screw (B), insert the material between the blue blades, then proceed to sew as if for ordinary ruffling.

The widest plaits are made when the screw (B) is turned down as far as it will go, but narrower plaits are made by turning the screw up. The narrowest plait will be merely a scratched gather.

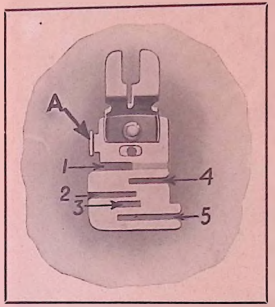
A moderately long stitch should be used with the widest plait, shorter stitches when the plaits are made narrower. Any desired effect may be had by changing the width of the plait and the length of the stitch.

Plaiting can be attached to a garment with a facing or piping added by following the same directions as given for ordinary ruffling.

To readjust the Ruffler for plain gathering stop the machine, push lever (A) down, turn up the screw (B), regulate the stitch until the right amount of fullness is obtained.

All adjustments are made without removing the Ruffler from the machine.

THE EDGE STITCHER



THE EDGE STITCHING ATTACHMENT is fastened to the machine in the same manner as the presser-foot. The different slots which are numbered from 1 to 5 in the illustration serve as guides for sewing together laces, insertions, embroideries, sewing in position folded or hemmed edges, bias-folded material or piping, etc.

Slots Nos. 1 and 4 are used for sewing lace insertions, lace and embroidery or lace and tucking strips together.

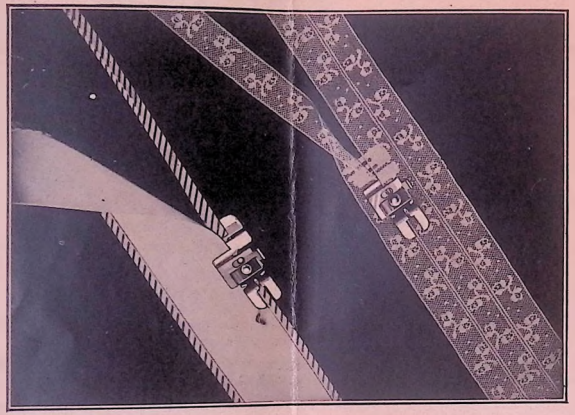
When a wide piping is desired the piping is inserted in slot No. 3 and the edge to be piped in slot No. 4. If a narrow piping is desired the piping is inserted in slot No. 3 and the edge to be piped in slot No. 2.

Slot No. 5 may be used as a guide for French seaming.

When using folded tape to finish underwear, children's clothes, aprons, etc., the tape is placed in slot No. 1 and the garment in slot No. 5.

This attachment is very useful in trimming articles of clothing such as aprons, women's and children's dresses and underwear, shirt waists, silk blouses, boys' rompers and suits, or for articles for household decoration such as fine bureau scarves and thin curtains, baby carriage covers and doilies.

Very beautiful effects may be obtained in yokes, guimpes, sleeves, collar and cuff sets, vestees, fichus, lace waists, camisoles, etc., by joining rows of lace insertion, alternate rows of lace and embroidery insertions, or alternate rows of tucking and lace insertion.



The Edge Stitcher is here shown adjusted to stitch directly on the edge, and illustrating Lace Joining and Piping.

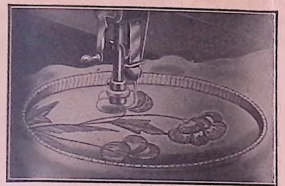
The folded tape, which may be purchased in any department store in all colors, qualities and widths is indispensable to use with this attachment. The folded piping, which may also be purchased ready turned, will exactly fit the piping slot in this attachment.

The Edge Stitcher is adjustable for the stitching in relation to the edge of the garment, lace, etc., by means of the lug at the side. This makes it possible to stitch any material exactly on the edge.

PRACTICAL USE OF THE EDGE STITCHER

In the list below some of the many uses of this attachment are given, but as you become familiar with it you will undoubtedly find many other practical ways of applying this work to your particular sewing problems.

1 Sewing lace and insertions together.
2 Sewing lace and embroidery insertions together.
3 Piping plaits and belts for children's clothes.
4 Sewing tape to top of stockings to prevent "runners" (patented).
5 Sewing insertions on material—afterward cutting material away and turning edges back.
6 Sewing lace on the edge of a hem.
7 Sewing in insertion with edges edge-stitched.
8 Sewing lace and ribbon together.
9 Covering seams with bias bands or finishing braids.
10 Sewing braid on heavy suits and dresses.
11 Sewing on bias bands for trimming—straight or curved.
12 French seaming.



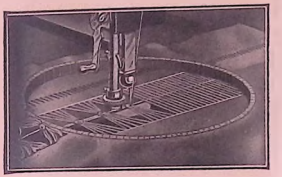
ETCHING, EMBROIDERY and DARNING

Without the aid of attachments.

HOW TO DO EMBROIDERY

First remove the presser-foot and move the stitch regulator until the shortest stitch is obtained, this will prevent the feed from interfering with the work. The design to be worked should be properly stamped on the material, and the material stretched on suitable hoops. Raise the needle to its highest point, pass the hoop under the needle with the flat surface of the work on the bed of the machine, and move the goods in the direction necessary to follow out the design, making a short or long stitch as desired.

The same directions should be followed as above for darning. For darning, use a thread which approaches in quality the texture of the fabric to be darned. Fasten the thread where the work is to begin by piercing the cloth with the needle, drawing up the shuttle thread, and making several stitches close together while holding both threads in the left hand. Proceed to sew, guiding the work entirely with the hands, passing it backward and forward, the machine forming a perfect rope which fills the open space.



DRAWN WORK

Without the aid of Attachments.

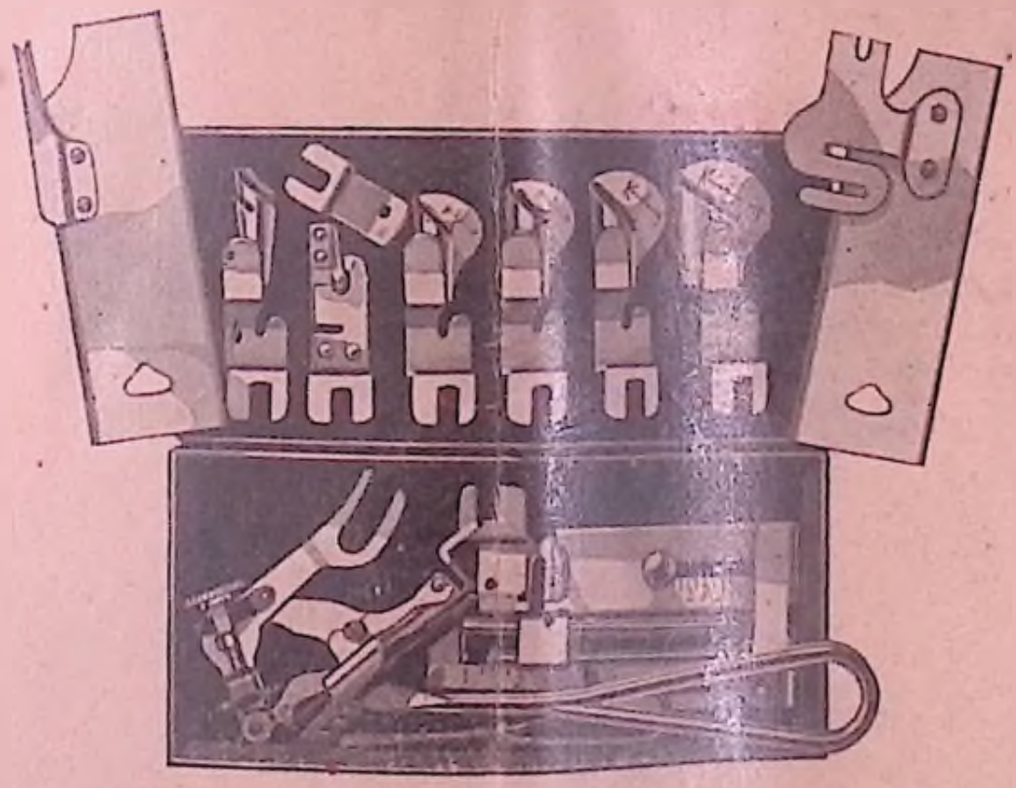
HOW TO DO DRAWN WORK.

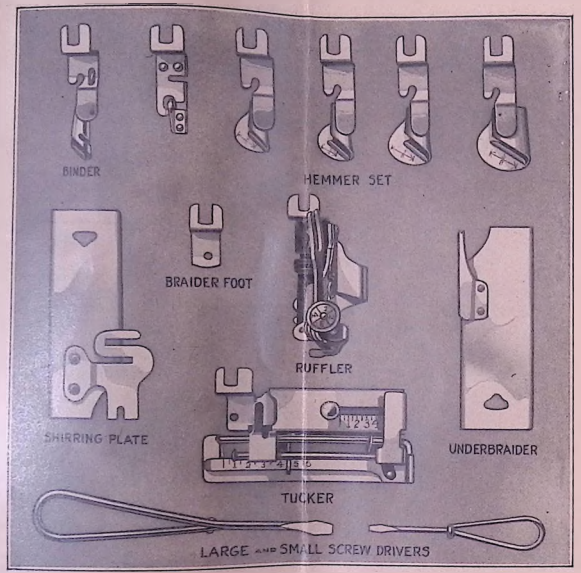
Remove the presser-foot from the machine and raise the needle to its highest point, move the stitch regulator until the shortest stitch is obtained, this will prevent the feed interfering with the work. All threads should be drawn from the material necessary for the design desired, and the material properly stretched in suitable hoops. Pass the hoop under the needle, with the flat surface of the work on the bed of the machine. Proceed as in sewing, moving the work in any direction desired. Be sure that the thread used approaches in quality the texture of the fabric used for the work.

DIRECTIONS

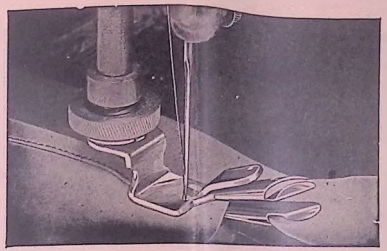
FOR USING THIS

Set of Attachments





THE BINDER



DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE BINDER

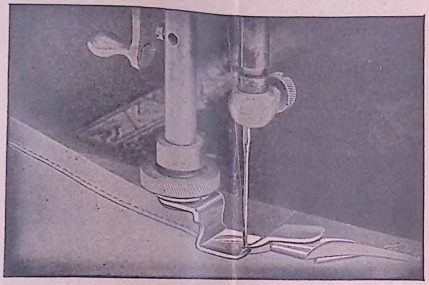
Remove the presser-foot by loosening thumb-screw and pulling forward.

Substitute the Binder for the presser-foot. The cloth to use with this Attachment must be cut seven-eighths of an inch wide on the true bias. Cut the end of the bias strip to a point and insert it in the scroll of the Binder until the pointed end of the binding comes through the small end of the scroll. Pull it through in under the foot before starting to sew. (See illustration.) The edge to be bound is inserted in the center of the Attachment between the scroll and held in as far as possible without crowding. This insures a safe seam. When binding a curve run the machine slowly, turning the cloth as the machine feeds. An inside curve may be bound with the Binder by slightly pulling the cloth in almost a straight line as it is being fed into the Attachment. If the material is thin and liable to stretch a row of machine stitching should be added before binding.

TO BIND WITH FOLDED TAPE

Folded tape may be used with the Binder and must be one-half inch in width. This width in the department stores is called No. 6. The folded tape must be inserted in the slot at the outside of the Binder, and the edge to be bound the same as for the unfolded binding.

THE HEMMERS



DIRECTIONS FOR USING HEMMER SET

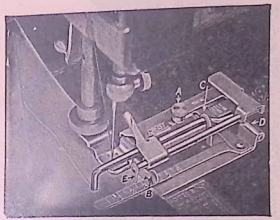
You will find four Hemmers fastened to the top rack of your Attachment box with the size hem they will make plainly marked on each Hemmer.

Substitute the Hemmer for the presser-foot and fasten screw firmly. To start on the edge of your material turn over about one-eighth of the edge for a distance of about one inch. Insert the cloth in the Hemmer and turn it over until it is in under the needle. Pull the material toward you, at the same time making the second turning close to the edge by hand. You will then be able to start directly on the edge. The one and only rule for perfect hemming is to hold the cloth in a straight line with the side of the Hemmer after inserting it properly. (See illustration.)

Do not become discouraged if the first hem you make it not perfect. It will pay you to take time to learn to use the Hemmers, as they will save you many hours of hand labor.

THE TUCKER

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE TUCKER



Attach the Tucker to the bar in place of the presser-foot.

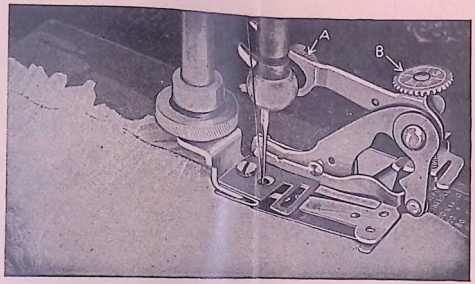
To regulate the size of the tuck loosen the screw A, take the lever B between the fingers and adjust guide C until it is over the desired figure.

To regulate the space between the tucks adjust blade D until the pointer E is over the desired figure. Tighten screw firmly after adjusting.

If the Tucker is set at one for tuck and one for space the result will be a one-eighth inch tuck with one-eighth inch space between. Each figure graduates the width of the tuck and space one-eighth of an inch. The Tucker set at six and six will make a tuck three-quarters of an inch wide, which is the widest tuck the Tucker will make.

After attaching the Tucker to the presser bar and adjusting it so that the width of the tuck, as well as the distance between the tucks, will be made the size desired, proceed to MAKE THE FIRST FOLD BY HAND AND CREASE IT CAREFULLY FOR ITS ENTIRE LENGTH. After creasing the first fold, insert it into the Tucker from the left, with the cloth to be tucked uppermost, as shown in the above illustration. Lower the presser bar and proceed to sew. When the tuck is finished, flatten it away from the crease so that it lies in the proper direction, and proceed in like manner for the next tuck, creasing it along the line made by the marker and attaching the edge of the first tuck under the hook in front of the marker. This is done merely by moving the goods just a little to the right and back again without raising or lifting the material. Do not fail to oil the Tucker occasionally.

THE RUFFLER



DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE RUFFLER

In attaching the Ruffler to the machine place the fork A astride the needle clamp, at the same time pushing the foot in place on the presser bar. You will find two blue blades on the Ruffler and the cloth to be gathered must be inserted between these blades. The screw B at the top of the Ruffler is the adjusting screw for regulating the fullness of the gathers. To increase the fullness turn the screw to the right and to decrease the fullness turn the screw to the left. After inserting the cloth between the blades it may be slipped into one of the guides at the back of the Attachment to keep the heading even. The upper tension may be loosened if desired to allow the gathers to slide and fit a desired space.

TO GATHER AND SEW TO THE GARMENT AT ONE STITCHING

The ruffle is inserted between the blades and the garment in under the blades or next to the feed of the machine.

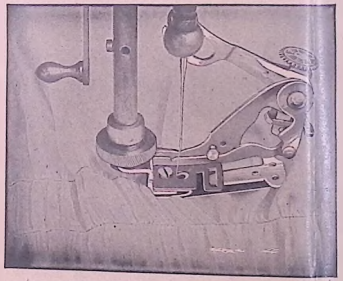
TO GATHER, SEW TO THE GARMENT AND ADD A FACING AT ONE STITCHING

Insert the ruffle and garment, following directions given above, and insert the facing on top of the two blue blades. The heading may then be trimmed off and the facing folded over and finished by one more row of stitching.

COARSE RUFFLING OR FULL PLAITING MADE WITH THE RUFFLER

Coarse ruffling or full plaiting is made by adjusting the Ruffler for the fullest gather and the machine for the longest stitch.

THE SHIRRER



DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE SHIRRER

The Shirring Plate must be used for shirring in continuous rows. It is attached to the machine in place of the front slide. When using the Shirrer the under part of the Ruffler must be removed by loosening the screw at the side of the Ruffler and slipping off the under blade. Attach the Ruffler as for ordinary ruffling. You will then be able to get a large piece of cloth on both sides of the Ruffler and still have it between the blades as the Shirring Plate takes the place of the Ruffler blade.

There is no guide for shirring in straight rows, but this may be done by folding the cloth first and pressing it and then guiding each row by the crease.

THE UNDERBRAIDER

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE UNDERBRAIDER

The Underbraider is attached to the machine in place of the front slide. The Underbraider foot must be substituted in place of the presser-foot. (See illustration.) The design to be braided must be stamped on the wrong side of the material and must be continuous as nearly as possible. Soutache braid of three widths may be used with the braider and the pigtail braid that is used for fancy work. Slip the braid through the braider tube until it comes through the pronged end of the Attachment. Pull it well through in under the needle before starting to sew. Follow the design with the needle. The braid will take care of itself in the braider if it is allowed to pull freely from the roll. To turn a corner with the braider stop the machine with the needle in the braid, raise the presser bar and turn the cloth in the proper direction and proceed to sew. To finish the braiding punch a small hole in the material and carry the braid through to the wrong side of the material and fasten it with a hand-sewing needle.